

BURIED TREASURE.

A Lawsuit in Ohio Brings Out
a Strange Story of Piracy in
the South Atlantic.

With treasure trove as the motive and with a setting of exceptional interest and romance, two men have commenced a legal battle in the county court at Jackson, O. The suit recently commenced involves the ownership of a large amount of treasure found in one of the group of islands in the south Atlantic known as Tristan d'Aeunha. The plaintiff in this action is Howard P. Summers, a young man who claims the treasure as the son and heir of Captain William H. Summers, while the defendant is Captain Charles A. Henderson, old, grizzled and determined.

Young Summers alleges that he is the only son and heir of Captain William H. Summers, who before the war was master of the clipper built brig the Lark. At that time she was a smuggler, but during the war she turned privateer and was so successful that her captain and crew grew rich.

The captain was especially fortunate and succeeded in amassing a fortune of \$175,000, says the Philadelphia Times, all of which he kept in gold and notes in a heavy chest in his cabin. In 1864 the bark ran into a terrible hurricane and was blown away into the south Atlantic near the Tristan d'Aeunha islands, where she was sighted by a man-of-war and was run ashore and scuttled by her crew. All of the crew were taken prisoners, with the exception of Captain Summers and his first mate, Charles A. Henderson, who succeeded in getting the chest with the fortune in it ashore and concealing it.

After living the lives of Robinson Crusoe there for some time they finally managed to escape, but could not take their treasure with them. On the voyage home Captain Summers caught the smaller ship and died, leaving Henderson the sole possessor of the secret. Henderson finally reached home, but was unable to secure the money necessary to fit out a vessel to go after the treasure. For 33 years he labored to earn money, eating his heart out with the knowledge of the great fortune that lay beyond his grasp. After many failures it was not until last year that he finally started from New Orleans in the Rover. He reached the island in April without mishap and secured the money, amounting to \$175,000. He got home safely and since that time has been living quietly, enjoying his fortune.

It was not until a few days ago that any one aspired to dispute his ownership of the money. Then a man about 40 years of age, who gave his name as Howard P. Summers, reached Jackson and after a short investigation and a conference with Captain Henderson filed the suit noted above. He asks for the sum of \$80,000, or one-half the amount secured by Henderson. He claims that Captain Summers had a wife and son at Baltimore, that the wife has since died and that he is the son.

His father, sailed away on what was to be his last trip in 1863, and his family never heard anything more from him. It was known that the bark had been caught in a violent gale and it was supposed that she had foundered. Mrs. Summers knew that her husband was possessed of a large fortune, but supposed that he had gone down with him. She died in ignorance of his fate, and it was only recently that she learned of what had become of the money, and he took steps to recover his share of it.

The island where the treasure was so long secreted and last recently unearthed is situated about half way between the coasts of Africa and South America, in latitude 33 deg. 71 min. south, longitude 44 deg. 22 min. east, and has been christened Summers Island. Here was enacted several years before the rebellion one of the most exciting dramas of the high seas.

While yet a mere boy Captain Henderson ran away from home and shipped before the mast. In 1858 he had just returned to the United States after a cruise to the West Indies and in Philadelphia fell in with Captain Summers. He also he was shipping a crew in his clipper built brig the Lark, engaged in the fruit and spice trade with the West Indies and South America, and offered Henderson a position as mate. Henderson accepted the offer.

Just about the time the civil war was opening the Lark started homeward from a South American port and ran into a violent hurricane, which blew her out of her course eastward and southward for over a week. During this time there had been no opportunity of taking an observation, and Captain Summers had no definite idea of his whereabouts. On the ninth day the weather cleared, and an observation showed that the vessel was far out in the Atlantic, only about 30 miles south of the Tristan d'Aeunha group. That same afternoon the lookout discovered an American cruiser steaming at full speed, apparently directly for them.

There were lively times on deck when Captain Summers gave orders to get the ship about and try to run away. It was evident from the first that the brig was no match in speed for the cruiser, and the captain and his crew were fast losing

hope of escape when land was sighted straight ahead. As a last desperate effort to elude the cruiser the brig ran into a little cove sheltered by a long reef. The cruiser could not enter the cove, but hovered outside and prepared to lower her boats. The only refuge for her crew was on the island, and there they were safely landed in a hurry. It was at this moment that Henderson learned the secret which had puzzled him. Captain Summers took him down into the cabin and, closing the door, said:

"Henderson, I have here a chest containing nearly \$175,000. I want you to help me take it ashore and hide it. If we succeed in getting away, we will divide the money. If one of us dies, the other shall have it. We can find a place on the island to conceal it."

Henderson agreed, the chest was buried as described above, and the two escaped. Summers dying, but Henderson reaching Jackson. He saved enough money to buy the Lark and, in January, he rechristened her the Rover and started on Feb. 22 to recover the treasure. On April 12 the Tristan d'Aeunha group was reached, and the next day Henderson landed on the island. He had no trouble in discovering the treasure chest and found its contents intact.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Patriarch of California-Trip Link Notes.

Joseph Foster of San Diego, who was elected grand patriarch at the recent session of the grand encampment of California, is a native of the Golden State, having been born at Sacramento in 1856. He removed to San Diego and became a member of the order of the Odd Fellows in 1883 and Centennial encampment Nov. 15 of the same year. He has been a member of the grand encampment since 1891. He was elected grand patriarch in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, grand junior warden in 1896, grand senior warden in 1897, grand high priest in 1898 and now occupies the high position of grand patriarch.

Every hour of the day some one somewhere is extolling the grand principles of Odd Fellowship. Massachusetts has another Rebekah lodge, American, instituted recently at Dorchester. The work done by the Rebekahs at the Buffalo fair has proved conclusively that they are the most energetic branch of workers to be found, and when the Odd Fellows need assistance they were first to offer their services.

A fair in aid of the home for widows of Odd Fellows was held in the Philadelphia temple from Nov. 6 to 12. This commendable institution, located in Tugay, is struggling along bravely under circumstances not the most encouraging. It was started by a few courageous women entirely without the aid or even moral support of the grand lodge and is doing a magnificent work.

California was rearranged by the grand encampment so as to form two districts of 45 encampments each and to allow the visitation of each encampment at least once in two years. The grand master of Massachusetts opened the four days' Rebekah fair recently held at Stoneham.

Grand lodges may establish general relief committees, so organized as to enable them to carry out, so far as may be, the requirements for relief found to exist in their several jurisdictions. The reason why all members are not active workers in the order grows out of their indifference to the order's interests rather than from a lack of opportunity or a want of ability.

There is nothing in the general laws of the order which deprives a past grand who is more than 15 years in arrears for dues of the privilege of voting for grand officers. Only such brothers as pay their dues in advance are entitled to receive the annual traveling passport at the time they pay their dues and receive an official receipt therefor.

UNITED WORKMEN.
Degree of Honor in the Empire State. Workshop Chaps. Grand Chief of Honor Rebecca V. Van Fleet is working earnestly to extend the limit of the Degree of Honor in the state of New York. The order is composed of the wives and female relatives of members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and combines social and beneficial features. There are two classes of beneficiary certificates, one for \$500 and one for \$1,000. Thus far this year there have been but two assessments levied.

Mystic lodge of Lynn has made a net gain of 500 members in the past five years. The grand lodge of Maryland is hustling for new members and favors the special deputy system in old lodges and special deputy organizers wherever the order is not established.

Grand Trustee Benjamin Brown of New York reports a revival of interest in the lodges in Richmond county. New members are introduced at every meeting, and a large increase for 1899 is claimed. Grand Master Workman Oracy of Massachusetts has been pushing the order with much success in Maine.

MASONIC.
Junior Deacon's Office is Important. Chips From the Temple. A junior deacon who does not know better than to permit brethren to enter or retire from the lodge during a ballot is not fit to fill that position. We who have been in the order for years know the importance of this office when making appointments. The junior deacon should be a person of experience and sound discretion. The newly fledged Mason is apt to be lacking in both these qualifications. —Masonic Standard.

It is better to err on the side of Masonic charity than to turn away a brother who is really entitled to assistance. Hon. James D. Richardson of Tennessee has been elected lieutenant grand commander of the southern jurisdiction, Scottish Rite.

Joseph A. Peck is now grand high priest of Minnesota Royal Arch Masons and J. C. Fisher grand secretary. The report of the officers of the Masonic home in St. Louis, which is supported by the grand lodge of Missouri and which affords shelter for unfortunate members and others, showed the home to be in a prosperous condition and afforded cause for congratulation.

The grand lodge of Illinois reports a net gain in membership the past year of 902; total membership, 55,120. There are 532 lodges of Masons in the state of Missouri. North Dakota has one Scottish Mason to every 713 Master Masons and South Dakota one to every 114. Florida has but one in every 824; South Carolina, one in 124; Virginia, one to 141 2/3; Alabama, one to 143; Georgia, one to 188; Mississippi, one to 207 1/2; North Carolina, one to 370.

Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado is grand herald of the supreme council, southern jurisdiction, Scottish Rite. E. L. Lybarger is now grand master of Ohio and J. H. Brownell grand secretary. According to the latest statistics available, there are 340,000 Master Masons in good standing within the territory comprising the southern grand jurisdiction, 280,000 of whom are not Scottish Rite Masons.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Pythians Well Represented in the War-Pilgrimage. Four of the brigadier generals in the Spanish war were members of the uniform rank. They were Generals William J. McKee, James H. Barkley, J. H. Smith, and...

The Easy Food

Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs.

Lincoln and Fred Funston. Twenty of the volunteer colonels and 18 of the commissioned officers in the 10 new regiments are enrolled officers in the uniform rank. General Canham, commander in chief of the uniform rank, is extremely proud of the record made by members of the uniform rank in the late war. He is a veteran of the civil war.

There are 45 organized companies of the uniform rank in Missouri. Frank De Castro of Kimball has been re-elected brigadier general of the uniform rank of Nebraska.

The report of the financial officers of the various grand domains shows the organization to be in good condition, and the records indicate that the growth has been vigorous and entirely satisfactory to the most sanguine members.

The judiciary committee of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Indiana, has decided that nearly every act of the grand lodge at its last session is unconstitutional and that the constitution of the grand lodge, except the election of officers and an amendment that the lodge as a body passed on.

ROYAL ARCANUM.
Official Report on Condition of Order—Council Notes. As the result of the recent examination of the business and condition of the order by the insurance officials of Michigan and Missouri the condition is found to be satisfactory. Prompt attention is given to all claims, and they are paid as soon as final proof is received. The report says, "The management expenses are very small, and the society is to be congratulated upon the economical manner in which the affairs of the organization are conducted."

Prompt payment of all just death claims has been a standard feature of the Royal Arcanum. Garden City council, Chicago, is the largest council in Illinois, with membership of 1,251. The largest council in the order is Gilbert of Brooklyn, with 1,343 members.

Officers of councils who wish the order to prosper in their vicinity should assist the supreme officers by attending promptly to the preparation of the proof of death and forwarding them to the supreme secretary. The largest council in Michigan is Star of Detroit, with 713 members.

Red Men.
Massachusetts tribes are adopting pale-faces at a rapid rate. Recently Micmiche adopted 24, Iroquois 29, Wampanoag 18 and Narragansett 16.

Mary M. Keeney is now great Pocahontas of Pennsylvania and P. De Banfree great keeper of records. The board of managers of the New York Red Men's home to be built at Saratoga report the outlook for the success of the undertaking satisfactory.

The Improved Order of Red Men in Indiana has voted to debar liquor dealers from membership. The order is in need of new recruits, and only by the personal solicitation of members can these be secured.

Seek young men for candidates for membership. They are more likely to become workers after they are initiated. They will also help to lower the death rate and cost.

Advertise the order in the community in which you reside. Let the people know all about it. Probably your next door neighbor never heard of it.

Chosen Friends.
Until July 1, 1900, members will be accepted into the order free of any charge except except council dues and assessments. The supreme council will pay the medical examination fees and furnish the relief fund certificate free.

The new table of rates now in force is steadily gaining in favor with the membership as its merits are made manifest. Over 80,000 copies of the 1899 edition of the society's laws have been sold through the supply department during the past 60 days.

On Jan. 1 there were 326,488 benefit members in good standing. On Sept. 30 the number had increased to 408,086, or a net gain of 9,006 per month for the nine months. At its September meeting the board of directors allowed claims to the total amount of \$274,250. At the October meeting of the board the total amount allowed was \$322,450.

Because of some technicality the Modern Woodmen has not yet been admitted to the states of New Hampshire, New York and Massachusetts.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.
The committee on German work reports 319 lodges working in the German language, with a membership of 31,005.

The supreme medical examiner accepted 10,992 applicants for relief fund membership during the past two years. During the years 1897 and 1898 1,808 members died, being 134 less than during the years 1895 and 1896.

Royal League.
During nine months of this year the supreme council has received 2,400 applications. L. A. Steber, member of St. Louis council and advisory orator of Missouri, has been honored at the recent supreme session of the Chosen Friends with the election of supreme vice counselor, a most deserving reelection.

Protected Home Circle.
The order now has a handsome reserve and surplus of about \$410,000. The table of rates is so fixed, according to age, that the monthly payments are never increased.

Clear Understanding at Start.
Remembered after the ceremony?—Do you really think I shall make a good mate, darling? Mrs. Newlywed—No, you're all right. How do you like your captain?—Philadelphia Record.

These Amiable Creatures.
Maud—This is my engagement ring. Isn't it lovely? Edith—Perfectly adorable! How generous Fred was to give you such a valuable one! And to think that folks say that your father paid for it. —

We are open evenings. A. B. Smith, No. 222 South Main st.

UNCLE SAM'S TUTUILANS.

What the Partition of Samoa Has Brought to Us.

Uncle Sam's 3,700 new subjects in Tutuila, obtained through the partition of Samoa, are independent of the two royal houses of Malletto and Tupua, which have waged the troublesome native wars. This fact alone will be advantageous to us. The Tutuilans are governed by their own hereditary chiefs, Fulmora, Tutuila, Statele and Le Tun, each of whom reigns over a district. Above them all is Manua, the great chief of the whole island. These tribes are descended from one great family, known as Leotua. What has been published in regard to the natives of the larger Samoan islands applies to them generally. They are Malay-Polynesians, like the Tagals in the Philippines, but are a higher type, mentally and physically, and have not been corrupted by Mohammedanism. Though Christians, by persistent missionaries since 1830, they retain their crude beliefs in mythological history.

Women are equal to men, except in government. The father aids the mother in the care of children and the preparation of food. We may have a little trouble stamping out polygamy, still practiced to some extent on the isle, although no man lives with more than one wife at a time. When he tires of one spouse, he easily picks her up, but her mother and takes another. Although the Tutuilans can build barricaded war canoes holding 200 men, can throw up earthworks and use firearms, they can be kept in order by a small garrison in time of threatening trouble. The reports of savagery and bloodthirstiness of these people caused their island until late years to be always avoided by ships going to Samoa. Information collected by the missionaries, however, indicates that this reputation was undeserved. In 1787 La Perouse, a French explorer, landed off Tutuila. A boat containing 12 of his crew was attacked in a small bay off the southwest coast, and all were massacred by a traveling party of natives from Upolu. The place is still known as Massacre bay, and the Tutuilans have always received credit for the crime.

The Samoan partition added to our list of potent subjects a real live king, who will probably be treated with the same policy as applied to the sultan of Sulu. This King, Tai Manua, rules over the island of Manua, or Tau, as it is often called, the largest of a small group of three islands 60 miles east of Tutuila. Although Manua was claimed among the Samoan group, the native subjects of King Tai have always used their own laws and have kept to themselves.

Their potentate, although a Christian, is not permitted to walk, to drink water or bathe in the sea. We were to violate this rule some dire misfortune would be sure to befall his people. It is said that the royal families of Samoa originally sprang from Manua. King Tai therefore prides himself on his blue blood. Manua is 100 square miles in area, or less than half the size of Tutuila. Tai, the residence of his majesty, is situated on the west coast. Manua rises like a great dome to an elevation of 2,000 feet, but is skirted by a belt of flat land covered with coconuts, while the mountains are profile in broadfront trees and banana groves. There being no fresh water on the island, the people drink coconut milk or from brackish springs. This probably accounts for the drinking restriction applied to King Tai.

HEADLESS GHOST.
An Apparition That Wields a Big Stick in Indiana. Near Hillsboro, in western Indiana, there is a strip of wild, hilly country known as Red hills, which for several years, according to the stories of reputable and reliable people, has been haunted by a headless ghost. Quite recently two farmers, driving through the hills after nightfall, were attacked by the ghost, which jumped into their wagon. Both deserted their team and fled in wild dismay. More recently a gang of coon hunters were stampeded, and none of them can be again persuaded to venture in that locality after night. Other people profess to have seen the same apparition, which came bounding toward them, frequently leaping 10 and 15 feet into the air, but disappearing when close at hand.

Recently, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, William Pitthoud, a farmer, makes a declaration that as he was driving homeward the ghost appeared, armed with a huge club, and began belaboring his horse. Pitthoud jumped out and fled in terror, never stopping until he reached the home of Harry Bart, who armed himself with a rifle and furnished Pitthoud with a weapon. Together they returned to the scene of action, and they found the horses lying in a ditch, quivering with terror and showing every indication of having had a rough time.

Pretty Long Credit.
A minister in one of the Scotch villages, being in want of a horse, bought one at a local fair, and not being a judge of horseflesh, he sent for a farmer belonging to his congregation to give his opinion of the bargain.

"What paid ye for him?" the farmer asked as he critically surveyed the nag. The minister named the price.

"May it be over much?" said the farmer. "The billie's cent' ye?"

"Well, if he has done so," said the minister in righteous indignation, "he'll have to account for it at the last day."

"Oh, ye?" said the farmer reflectively. "But it's yer lang tickle, man, yer lang tickle!"—Spare Moments.

Don't Buy Lumber.
Until you get our prices and see our grades. The Hankey Lumber Co., Wholesale and retail dealers in LUMBER. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc. 1036 South Main St. - Akron, O. Phone 29.

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AKRON MARKETS.

(Corrected December 14, 1899.)

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Grain.
Wheat, per bu. 67c.
Rye, per bu., 50c.
Oats, per bu., 35c.
Corn, shelled, per bu., 35c.
Ear corn, per bu., 15 to 17c.
Corn, cracked, \$15.00 per ton.

Seeds.
Clover (large), per bu. \$3.50 to \$4.25
Clover (small), per bu. \$3.50 to \$4.25
Clover, crimson, per bu. \$3.00
Clover, white, per bu. \$7.
Clover, alsike, \$5.
Timothy, per bu. \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Mill Feed—Chop.
Corn, oats and barley, per cwt., 85c.
Corn and oats, per cwt., 80c.
Middlings, per cwt., No. 1, 85c.
Bran, per cwt., 75c.

Flour.
Spring wheat, per sack, \$1.25
City brands, per sack, \$1.00 to \$1.10
Rye flour, per sack, \$1.00
Graham flour, per sack, 10-lb., 80c.

Hay.
Timothy, No. 1 baled per ton, \$13.00
Timothy, No. 1 bulk per ton, \$9.
Clover and timothy, No. 1 baled per ton, \$10.
Clover and timothy, No. 1 bulk per ton, \$10.50 to \$11.
Clover, No. 1 baled per ton, \$9.50
Clover, No. 1 bulk per ton, \$9.

Straw.
Wheat, baled per ton, \$5.
Wheat, bulk per ton, \$5.
Oats, baled per ton, \$4.50
Oats, bulk per ton, \$4.50
Rye, per ton, \$8.
Rye, bundle, \$11 per ton.

Meats.
Beef, live per lb. 8 to 8 1/2c.
Beef, dressed per lb. 6 to 8 1/2c.
Pork, live per lb. 8 1/2 to 9c.
Pork, dressed per lb. 5 to 5 1/2c.
Mutton, live per lb. 8 1/2 to 9c.
Mutton, dressed per lb. 6c.
Lamb, live per lb. 4 1/2 to 5c.
Veal, live per lb. 4 to 5c.
Veal, dressed per lb. 8 to 8 1/2c.
Ham, cured per lb. 8 1/2 to 10 1/2c.
Shoulder, cured per lb. 7c.
Bacon, cured per lb. 8 to 9c.
Beef, dried per lb. 10 to 15c.

Hides.
Cured, beef No. 1, per lb. 10 1/2c.
Cured, beef No. 2, per lb. 9 1/2c.
Green, beef No. 1, per lb. 8 1/2c.
Green, beef No. 2, per lb. 7 1/2c.
Cured, calf No. 1, per lb. 10c.
Cured, calf No. 2, per lb. 10c.
Green, calf No. 1, per lb. 10 1/2c.
Green, calf No. 2, per lb. 9 1/2c.
Sheep pelts, 7c. to \$1.00.
Tallow per lb. 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c.

Farm Produce.
Butter, Elgin creamery, per lb. 25c.
Butter, country, per lb. 18 to 20c.
Butter, cooking, per lb. 12c.
Lard, country, per lb. 6 and 6 1/2c.
Lard, city, per lb. 6 1/2c.
Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz. 23c.
Chickens, live, per lb. 7 to 8c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb. 8 to 10c.
Turkeys, dressed 10 to 12c.
Ducks, dressed 10 to 12c.
Potatoes, per bu. 35 to 40c.
Navy beans, per bu. \$2.15
Marrowfat beans, per bu. \$2.50
Molasses, per gal. 70 to 75c.
Onions, per bu. 40c.

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Butter, Elgin creamery, per lb. 25c.
Butter, country, per lb. 18 to 20c.
Butter, cooking, per lb. 12c.
Lard, country, per lb. 6 and 6 1/2c.
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Turkeys, dressed 10 to 12c.
Ducks, dressed 10 to 12c.
Potatoes, per bu. 35 to 40c.
Navy beans, per bu. \$2.15
Marrowfat beans, per bu. \$2.50
Molasses, per gal. 70 to 75c.
Onions, per bu. 40c.

Cheese.
York State, per lb. 18c.
Swiss, per lb. 18c.
Full cream, per lb. 18c.

Miscellaneous.
Salt, per bbl. Wadsworth \$1.10, N. Y. \$1.15.
Rock salt, per lb. 1c.
Oil meal, per lb. 2c.
Crushed oyster shells, 55c a cwt.
Crushed bone, per lb. 2 1/2c.
Lined oil, baled per gal. 52c.
Lined oil, raw per gal. 50c.<